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News Summary

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Scholars studying the moral development of children have reached some consensus in the face of criticism of educators' performance: Page A4.

The 1988 Nobel Prizes in physics, chemistry, and economics were won by scientists in Europe and the United States: Page A5.

Congress moved toward final approval of a bill to strip student aid from people convicted of selling or using illegal drugs: Page A24.

Lauro F. Cavazos, a month after becoming Secretary of Education, hopes to "bring people together" to improve U.S. education: Page A24.

On Election Day, backers of a referendum in Alaska will seek to undo the merger of community colleges into the university system; other campaign-related stories: Page A25.

Food operations and dormitories are part of the empire of a Duke U. official who combines business savvy with concern for professors and students as consumers: Page A37.

Asian students, for the first time, accounted for more than half of the foreigners enrolled at U.S. colleges last year, a report says: Page A39.

A Russian baseball team spent two exuberant weeks at the Johns Hopkins University: Page A43.

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Enrollment Has Risen at Many Black Colleges This Fall; Nationally, Campuses Are Reporting Unexpected Gains

Black colleges

By DENISE K. MAGNER

When enrollment rose this fall at such well-known historically black colleges as Howard University and Morehouse College, observers were not surprised.

After all, those colleges had managed to escape or rebound from the years of plummeting enrollments experienced by many black institutions in the early 1980's.

But when enrollment doubled at Knoxville College, where the threat of a loss of accreditation had engendered extensive bad publicity, and rose 19 per cent at Fisk University, where financial problems in the mid-1980's caused a dramatic drop in enrollment, officials began to suspect something was up beyond the number of students.

The phenomenon of rising enrollment this fall at many historically black colleges was presaged in the spring by hefty increases in applications and in admissions to many black institutions.

While many of the dramatic enrollment increases were at the better-known black colleges, over all the enrollment growth this year appears to be more widespread than in past years, said Alan H. Kirschner, vice-president for programs and public policy at the United Negro College Fund.

Early Count Shows 3.4-Pct. Increase

A preliminary count at 35 of the 42 colleges in the United Negro College Fund showed that total fall enrollment is up by 3.4 per cent compared with 1 per cent a year ago. Freshman enrollment is up by about 7 per cent for the second year in a row. Unlike past years, when only half of the colleges in the fund saw their student

Continued on Page A42

Unexpected gains

By JEAN EVANGELAUF

Contrary to predictions that the number of students would hold steady, many colleges and universities are reporting surprising increases in their enrollments this fall.

While educators say they don't know for sure why the numbers are up, they point to vigorous recruiting, upgraded academic programs, improved retention rates, a slight increase in the pool of new high-school graduates, and even last October's stock-market crash as factors behind the unexpected gains.

Whatever the cause, college officials are not complaining.

"We've got good news," said William J. Napier, vice-chancellor of the Ohio Board of Regents. At the state's 64 public institu-

Continued on Page A41

WHAT WILL TENURE COMMITTEES THINK?

Faculty Attitudes Mixed on Peer-Review Process for Computer Software

By THOMAS J. DeLOUGHRY

WASHINGTON

An effort to set up a peer-review process for computer software—in the hope of promoting recognition of software development as a scholarly activity—has been greeted with measured optimism by professors involved in computing and has led to questions about how the process will be accepted by the rest of academe.

Chief among the concerns raised about the project is whether members of tenure committees will actually consider the reviews and reward faculty members for developing software.

At the annual conference of EDUCOM here this week, educators involved with the organization's review project are expected to address that concern and to decide how to make sure the reviews reach members of tenure committees.

4 Disciplines Chosen

The educators will also be looking for ways to distribute the reviews to instructors to try to get more of them interested in using computers in their classrooms.

Those associated with EDUCOM, a consortium of more than 500 colleges and universities involved in computing, often cite the scarcity of credit toward tenure for professors who develop software—and the lack of information about the quality of software outside the circles of people who use computers—as reasons why computing is not more widespread in higher education.

Eight months ago, EDUCOM announced that it would begin reviewing programs in four disciplines—medicine, languages, basic mathematics skills, and basic reading skills. Since then, the project—called the Scholarly Reviews of Academic Software Project—has received 35 programs for re-

Continued on Page A20

China's University Leaders Nervous About Future as Government Seeks to Control Failing Economy

By SUZANNE PEPPER

HONG KONG

A wave of uncertainty has enveloped higher education in China this fall.

With the national economy suffering its worst deterioration in a decade and the government struggling to halt the decline through a burst of conservative policy decisions, many academic leaders have grown anxious about the future of their institutions.

The most serious concerns of the educators are the effects of rising inflation on university budgets, a growing shift of the costs of higher education to students and their parents, problems associated with the job-assignment process for university graduates, and a belief that higher education is being devalued throughout the country.

When the academic year began in mid-September, a sense of urgency over double-digit inflation and widespread reports of official corruption had already begun to shift the balance of power in the government away from supporters of the free-market patterns of recent months and toward a restoration of centralized controls.

Although earlier discussions among top government officials seemed inconclusive, by early October it was clear that the cam-

Continued on Page A50

Making Retirement More Attractive

More and more colleges are offering programs to keep their retired faculty members comfortable and intellectually active: Page A15.

Pentagon Power Struggle Over Research Budget Could Benefit Colleges

By COLLEEN CORDES

WASHINGTON

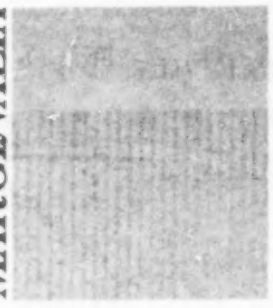
A Pentagon power struggle over who should control the budget for defense research is leading to a reexamination of how the Defense Department controls hundreds of millions of dollars in research funds. It also could end the decline in the Pentagon's support for basic research.

A high-ranking defense official recently proposed a new way to plan and administer the department's budget for basic and applied research. It would take power away from each of the military services and consolidate it instead under the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the central division of the Pentagon.

Critics have said the Secretary's office

Continued on Page A30

MARGINALIA



From our very own listing of deadlines for papers:

"November 1: Arts and technology. Proposals for possible presentations at a symposium on the arts and technology, to be held in February in New London, Conn. Contact: Noel Zahler, Director, CEDS,; i don't know what it stands for Box 1632, Connecticut College, New London, Conn."

Who let archy in here?

■

From an ad seeking a president for Andrew College, in our "Bulletin Board" pages:

"Effective communication and public relations skills are needed to work with the United Methodist Church and the general public."

It's *that* difficult, is it? asks a reader at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas.

■

How to tell night from day (from *Carlow Update*, a newsletter at Carlow College):

"Clarification: In connection with the article on Carlow's educational benefit policy which appeared in last week's issue, please note that daytime classes are defined as courses which occur during a person's regular working hours. For example, evening classes are considered daytime courses for staff who work at night."

■

Ad in the Nashville *Tennessean*:

"AUSTIN PEAY STATE UNIVERSITY Employs over 100 Adjacent instructors annually in a variety of fields. . . ."

Arranged in a long, long line?

■

News release from the University of Texas at Arlington:

"R———— M————, a researcher in the field of animal behavior and learning, has been named chairman of the UTA psychology department.

"M———— comes to UTA from the University of Oklahoma, where he began in 1973. . . ."

He's come a long way, for a 15-year-old.

■

Letter from Bob Martinez, the Governor of Florida, to Lieut. Gen. Rolland V. Heiser of the New College Foundation:

"I was very pleased to see that New College has been selected as one of our nation's choosiest colleges. The article in *U.S.A. Today* mentioned New College as the only new-comer to this prestigious list. That's quite an honor. . . .

"Your selection also reflects very highly upon Florida's private education system. . . ."

Psst, Governor: New College has been part of one of your state universities, the University of South Florida, for years. —C.G.

In Brief

Proprietary-School Head Indicted for Fraud

A federal grand jury in Tampa, Fla., last week indicted the president of a chain of beauty schools and 18 other employees for conspiring to defraud the Education Department of money for student financial aid.

Students at the schools, the Wilfred Academies of Hair and Beauty Culture, receive about $75-million in federal financial aid each year. Only four educational corporations receive more in federal student aid each year, the Justice Department said.

The indictment, which followed a two-year investigation, charged Philip E. Jakeway, Jr., president of the Wilfred American Education Corporation, which operates for-profit trade schools in 10 states, with making false statements to the department; stealing, embezzling, or misapplying money provided by the department; wire fraud; and operating a racketeering enterprise.

Mr. Jakeway did not return telephone calls last week, and his employees would not comment on the indictments.

Scores Arrested in Riots at Saint Cloud State U.

Students as well as faculty and staff members at Saint Cloud State University wore black arm bands last week to protest a weekend of riots during which six people were injured and more than 50 arrested.

A spokeswoman for the university said a crowd of 600 had faced off against police on the Friday night of Homecoming Weekend on a street adjacent to the university. The rioters threw beer bottles, vandalized street signs, and overturned a car.

The university blamed the violence on students and townspeople who became drunk at parties in several homes on the street.

The next night, police used tear gas to disperse another crowd of about 600 who had gathered on the street, said the spokeswoman, Deborah Hudson.

Ms. Hudson said 28 students were among those arrested. The university's president, Brendan J. McDonald, said they would also be prosecuted under the campus judicial system.

Mr. McDonald has also appointed a committee of students, faculty members, alumni, community leaders, and police officials to investigate the incidents.

What They're Reading on College Campuses

		Previous Survey
1.	The Essential Calvin and Hobbes, by Bill Watterson	—
2.	Night of the Crash-Test Dummies, by Gary Larson	1
3.	Tales Too Ticklish to Tell, by Berke Breathed	—
4.	The Power of Myth, by Joseph Campbell with Bill Moyers	2
5.	Something Under the Bed Is Drooling, by Bill Watterson	4
6.	Patriot Games, by Tom Clancy	3
7.	Fallen Hearts, by V. C. Andrews	6
8.	A Brief History of Time, by Stephen W. Hawking	—
9.	The Dark Tower: The Gunslinger by Stephen King	—
10.	The Boz, by Brian Bosworth with Rick Reilly	—

The Chronicle's list of best-selling books was compiled from information supplied by stores serving the following campuses: U. of Alaska at Anchorage, American U., Baylor U., Bucknell U., U. of California at San Diego, Carleton College, Carnegie Mellon U., Case Western Reserve U., Central Michigan U., Cleveland State U., Denison U., U. of Denver, Drake U., U. of Hawaii, Indiana U., U. of Iowa, Lawrence U., Lehigh U., Mankato State U., U. of Maryland–Baltimore County, Middle Tennessee State U., U. of Missouri at Columbia, Montana State U., U. of Nebraska at Lincoln, U. of New Orleans, New York U., U. of Notre Dame, Pennsylvania State U., U. of Pittsburgh, Portland State U., Princeton U., U. of Puget Sound, San Diego State U., San Francisco State U., Stanford U., Syracuse U., Tarrant County Junior College, U. of Texas at Austin, Tulane U., Vanderbilt U., U. of Virginia, U. of Washington, West Virginia U., Wichita State U., U. of Wisconsin at Madison, and U. of Wisconsin at Milwaukee.

Reports covered sales of hardcover and paperback trade books in September.

Racial Incidents Reported on Several Campuses

Incidents of racial slurs and harassment were reported this month at Smith College and at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, just as both institutions began programs to encourage racial harmony. Other incidents were reported at De Pauw and Stanford Universities.

Smith College was investigating the delivery to several students of anonymous notes containing racial slurs. Two weeks ago, Smith officials announced an extensive minority-recruitment plan for students and faculty.

At the University of Massachusetts, a racial slur was broadcast over a two-way radio on a frequency used solely by physical-plant employees. A university investigation continued as "Civility Week" got under way last week to commemorate a 1986 brawl between white and black students.

Meanwhile, three fraternities and three sororities at De Pauw University publicly apologized last week for a "ghetto" theme party they held. Racist graffiti decorated the fraternity house that sponsored the party. The university is considering disciplinary actions against the six groups.

Officials at Stanford University were investigating two racial incidents in which fliers posted at a predominantly black dormitory were defaced. In one, the face of Ludwig van Beethoven on a poster was colored brown, with thick lips added to it. Two white students admitted responsibility for the act.

Syracuse Student Charged in Theft of Human Skull

A Syracuse University student was arrested last week for body stealing after his roommate reported that he was boiling a human skull in their dormitory room.

Kevin D. McQuain, a freshman, told police he was sterilizing the skull to use it as a model for a sculpting class. He has denied vandalizing the mausoleum at a local cemetery from which police believe the skull was removed.

A Syracuse spokesman said Mr. McQuain had been suspended pending a hearing before a campus judicial panel.

In a statement, Melvin A. Eggers, chancellor of the university, expressed "the deep regret of the entire university" over the desecration of a dozen graves at the cemetery and promised disciplinary action against any other students who might be charged with the vandalism.

Cal. Students Shut Down 'Alternative' Newspaper

An alternative student newspaper at California State University at Long Beach has had its funds cut off by the Student Senate after the paper printed a satirical edition that included erotic drawings.

The weekly newspaper, *The Union*, had been at odds with student leaders for several years because of its content. The satirical edition, called "The Sexually Frustrated Male Issue," was "the straw that broke the camel's

Dana Foundation to Honor 3 for Pioneering Work

NEW YORK

The Charles A. Dana Foundation next week will present $50,000 awards to two scientists and an educator for their pioneering work in health or higher education.

Alfred Sommer, professor of ophthalmology, epidemiology, and international health and director of the Center for Preventive Ophthalmology at the Johns Hopkins University, is being recognized for creating a successful strategy for combating blindness among children in developing countries.

A second award for pioneering innovations in health will be given to Lester Breslow, director of health-services research in the division of cancer control at the Jonsson Comprehensive Cancer Center at the University of California at Los Angeles. Mr. Breslow, who was dean of the School of Public Health at U.C.L.A. for eight years, is being recognized for scientific investigations that have helped reshape the concept and practice of preventing chronic disease and promoting health.

Psychology Professor Cited

Norman T. Adler, a professor of psychology at the University of Pennsylvania, will receive the award for pioneering innovations in higher education for establishing Penn's Biological Basis of Behavior Program. The program, which is interdisciplinary and humanistic in its approach, provides an alternative to college science courses that are dominated by students specializing in the sciences and preparing for specific professions such as medicine.

The Dana Foundation will also present $25,000 awards to two organizations. One will go to the American Foundation for AIDS Research, in honor of Mathilde Krim, an associate research scientist at St. Luke's–Roosevelt Hospital Center and the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia University and a co-founder of the research foundation.

The other will go to the University of Notre Dame's Institute of International Peace Studies, in honor of the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, who retired as Notre Dame's president last year. Father Hesburgh helped to establish the peace-studies institute.

The Dana Awards, which were first presented in 1986, are given in recognition of innovative ideas in health promotion and disease prevention and innovations that advance the quality of undergraduate education. —DEBRA E. BLUM

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Note Book

Neither George Bush nor Michael S. Dukakis has managed to attract large numbers of students into his campaign, as the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson did. But many college students—some believe an unprecedented number—have chosen to contribute to the election by registering students to vote for whomever they like.

The University of Michigan at Ann Arbor has seen one of the most impressive voter-registration drives in history. Registering in Ann Arbor is ordinarily a hassle that involves dealing with local-government offices. Many students would rather not vote.

"There are a lot of barriers to students' getting organized," says Zachary Kittrie, a student-government member. "You need to know how the system works. You need to know the deadlines. You need to work with the city clerk."

Student-government leaders, working with a variety of campus groups, removed the obstacles and registered 6,000 of their peers on campus.

At Iowa State University, students registered more than 600 voters in one week alone, approaching their classmates in Greek organizations, residence halls, and off-campus apartments.

Dan Holub, a senior who directs his campus's chapter of the United Students of Iowa, believes that voter education was the most important component of the voter-registration drive. "Until people are educated on the issues, we aren't going to see candidates come down the line who are addressing those issues," he says. Such issues, he says, include women's concerns and rural problems.

Mr. Kittrie says the voter-registration drives will force elected leaders to take student concerns more seriously.

■

■ **"A group of men regularly sit at a table facing a cafeteria line.** As women go through the line, the men loudly discuss the women's sexual attributes and hold up signs with numbers from one to ten 'rating' each woman. As a result, many women skip meals or avoid the cafeteria."

■ **"A fraternity pledge approaches a young woman** he has never met and bites her on the breast—a practice called 'sharking.' "

The above situations are excerpted from *Peer Harassment: Hassles for Women on Campus*, a new report by the Project on the Status and Education of Women of the Association of American Colleges.

The report includes many more examples of such behavior and addresses collusion by women and the possible causes of peer harassment. It also lists more than 75 recommendations to help administrators prevent or cope with such harassment. It can be ordered for $5 from A.A.C./P.S.E.W., 1818 R Street, N.W., Washington 20009. Bulk rates are available.

Students

Students From Asia Made Up More Than Half of All Foreigners at U.S. Colleges Last Year

Total from all countries rose 1.9 pct. to a record 356,190; number of undergraduates declines

NEW YORK

Students from Asian countries, for the first time, accounted for more than half of the foreign students enrolled last year at American colleges and universities, the Institute of International Education reports.

In *Open Doors*, a report of its annual census of foreign students, the institute also says the number of foreign graduate students continued to rise in 1987-88, driven largely by the influx of Asians. Meanwhile, the foreign undergraduate population declined again, by 3 per cent. The net result was that, for the second year in a row, more foreign students attended graduate programs in 1987-88 than enrolled in undergraduate courses.

A record 356,190 foreign students studied in the United States last year, about 1.9 per cent more than the 349,610 who were enrolled in 1986-87. And they studied at more colleges and universities—2,552, 1.4 per cent more than in the previous year. Seventy-nine of those campuses reported a foreign-student enrollment of 1,000 or more.

Asian countries are likely to continue to send greater numbers of students to American colleges, said William K. Cummings, a lecturer and director of Harvard University's Office of International Education. Mr. Cummings analyzed the data from *Open Doors* for the institute.

"Asia has been enjoying steady progress economically and educationally, so the qualified students are quite numerous," he said. "With economic growth comes the ability to pay. There's every reason to expect the Asian interest in U.S. higher education is going to continue."

25,170 Students From China

While the greatest number of foreign students was once again from Taiwan, China came within range of passing that country. For the fifth consecutive year, the number of Chinese students grew faster than any other segment of the foreign-student population. Taiwan sent 26,660 last year, a 4-per-cent increase. A 25-per-cent increase in Chinese students brought their number to 25,170, nearly twice as many as in 1985. Reports over the past several months that China intends to reduce the flow of students overseas have been repeatedly denied by the government.

After Taiwan and China, four other Asian countries rounded out the list of the top six nations with students enrolled at American colleges last year. A 14-per-cent rise in students from India placed that country third, followed by South Korea. Both India and South Korea passed the 20,000 mark for the first time.

Institutions Enrolling the Most Foreign Students

Miami-Dade CC	5,148
U. of Southern California	3,767
U. of Texas, Austin	3,135
U. of Wisconsin, Madison	2,825
U. of California, Los Angeles	2,765
Ohio State U., main campus	2,756
Boston U.	2,641
U. of Arizona	2,590
U. of Minnesota, Minneapolis-St. Paul	2,514
Columbia U.	2,474

SOURCE: INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

Economic Activity an Indicator

A 10-per-cent decrease in students from Malaysia dropped that country to fifth place last year, from second place in 1986-87. The number of Japanese students increased 19.8 per cent and placed Japan, with 18,050 students, right behind Malaysia, with 19,480.

All told, 180,540 foreign students in the United States last year came from Asian countries.

Economic activity is an indicator of the movements of foreign students and is one factor in the rising number of foreign students from Asian nations, Mr. Cummings said. Many Asian countries have directed their economies toward the United States, as is evident in the volume of trade. Many of those countries have an extensive network to help students study overseas. In the past, many Asian students defied colonial ties to European nations and came to the United States to study, he said.

The second largest group of foreign students, 44,550, came from Latin America, a one-year rise of 2.5 per cent—the lowest rate of increase for that group in the history of the census.

Fewer From Africa, Middle East

African and Middle Eastern countries continued to reduce drastically the numbers of their students on American campuses. African enrollment dropped for the fifth consecutive year, to 28,450, and Middle Eastern enrollment declined for the seventh straight year, to 43,640.

Among the greatest reductions were a 28.7-per-cent decrease in students from Nigeria and a 14.8-per-cent drop in students from Iran. However, Nigeria and Iran continued to send more students than any other country in their regions.

Study abroad by students from Africa tends to be financed by the government, while students from Middle Eastern countries pay their own way, Mr. Cummings said. "Neither of those areas is doing well economically," he said. "Their capacity to send students has simply declined in absolute terms.

"The decrease of foreign students from those places is happening to other host countries as well."

A 7.4-per-cent increase brought the number of foreign students from European countries to 38,820. Most were from the United Kingdom, followed by West Germany, France, Greece, and Spain.

Less financial aid was available for foreign students last year. Financing from home governments fell by 11.6 per cent, while money from private foreign sponsors dropped by 13 per cent.

The U.S. government also cut its financing by 11.8 per cent. However, more money was provided by U.S. colleges and universities, which increased their aid by 15.1 per cent.

Foreign Countries With the Most Students in the U.S.

Taiwan	26,660
China	25,170
India	21,010
Republic of Korea	21,010
Malaysia	19,480
Japan	18,050
Canada	15,890
Hong Kong	10,950
Iran	10,420
Indonesia	9,010

SOURCE: INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

Nearly two-thirds of all foreign students used personal or family income to finance their studies. U.S. colleges and universities provided funds for 17.1 per cent of the students, and 8.7 per cent received financial aid from their home governments or colleges. Only 2.1 per cent received assistance from the American government.

Engineering Most Popular

Engineering continued to be the most popular field of study for foreign students in 1987-88. About 20.7 per cent studied in that field. However, the proportion has dropped slightly in each academic year since 1985-86.

The second most popular choice, business and management, drew 18.8 per cent of the students from abroad.

The three fastest-growing fields of study last year were agriculture, the humanities, and the social sciences. The number of stu-

Continued on Following Page

Institutions With Foreign Students From 100 or More Nations

Institution	Nationalities
U. of Arizona	122
American U.	121
George Washington U.	121
U. of Maryland, College Park	118
Boston U.	116
U. of Pennsylvania	113
Northeastern U.	112
U. of Pittsburgh	110
U. of Wisconsin, Madison	110
Pennsylvania State U.	109
U. of Southern California	109
U. of Miami	108
U. of Minnesota, Minneapolis-St. Paul	108
U. of the District of Columbia	108
Miami-Dade Community College	107
Michigan State U.	107
Indiana U., Bloomington	106
Ohio State U.	106
Texas A&M U., main campus	106
U. of Florida	106
Columbia U.	103
Iowa State U.	103
Louisiana State U., Baton Rouge	103
U. of Michigan, Ann Arbor	103
U. of Texas, Austin	103
Colorado State U.	101
U. of Massachusetts, Amherst	101
U. of Georgia	100
Montgomery College, Rockville	100

SOURCE: INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

Asians Form Majority of Foreign Students at U.S. Colleges

Continued from Preceding Page

dents studying agriculture rose 10 per cent after several years of decline.

Fewer students chose education as a field of study, with the number declining by 8.3 per cent.

Other Findings

In other results from the census:

- The 156,190 foreign graduate students surpassed the 137,280 undergraduates. The remaining 23,340 were enrolled in practical training, in intensive English-language courses, or in non-degree programs.
- Since 1985-86, the number of foreign students in doctoral programs rose by 35 per cent, while enrollment in master's programs grew by 17 per cent.
- More of the foreign students were women than ever before. The proportion of women has increased almost steadily to a high of 32.3 per cent last year.
- Two-thirds of the foreign students attended public institutions.
- California continued to draw the highest number of foreign students followed by New York and Texas. Nine of the 10 states with the most foreign students have been on the list since 1955.
- While the foreign-student population had been expected to peak in the early 1980's, when it rose less than 1 per cent for three consecutive years, it has instead grown steadily, if slowly. In 1986-87, the number of students grew by 1.7 per cent, compared with 1.9 per cent last year.

Open Doors, 1987-88 will be published in November but can be ordered in advance by mailing a check or money order for $32.95 to the Institute of International Education, 809 United Nations Plaza, New York 10017. —DENISE K. MAGNER

Increased Emphasis on Foreign Languages Reported at Colleges

WASHINGTON

The nation's colleges and universities have increased their emphasis on international studies and foreign languages in the past five years, according to a report released here last week.

Based on a survey of nearly 400 colleges and universities by the American Council on Education, the report said that half of the four-year institutions surveyed had increased opportunities for study abroad and faculty travel abroad, started new courses in international studies, and improved international collections in their libraries.

The survey also found that internationally oriented courses, such as world history, were part of general-education requirements at 75 per cent of four-year institutions and 50 per cent of two-year colleges.

The report also said that two-thirds of the nation's four-year colleges and universities had a foreign-language requirement for a bachelor's degree in at least some disciplines, but only a third required a language for admission.

The report, *International Studies for Undergraduates, 1987: Operations and Opinions*, is available for $8 (prepaid) from the American Council on Education, One Dupont Circle, N.W., Washington 20036. —T.J.D.

FACT FILE: Foreign Students in U.S. Institutions, 1987-88

Institutions with largest enrollments

Rank	Institution	Number of foreign students	Proportion of total enrollment
1.	Miami-Dade Community College	5,148	11.9%
2.	University of Southern California	3,767	12.2%
3.	University of Texas, Austin	3,135	6.6%
4.	University of Wisconsin, Madison	2,625	6.5%
5.	University of California, Los Angeles	2,765	6.6%
6.	Ohio State University, main campus	2,756	5.2%
7.	Boston University	2,641	11.0%
8.	University of Arizona	2,599	7.9%
9.	University of Minnesota, Minneapolis-St. Paul	2,514	6.3%
10.	Columbia University	2,474	13.0%
11.	University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign	2,446	6.7%
11.	University of Michigan, Ann Arbor	2,446	6.3%
13.	University of Pennsylvania	2,255	10.3%
14.	University of Maryland, College Park	2,238	5.9%
15.	Southern Illinois University, Carbondale	2,203	9.1%
16.	George Washington University	2,198	11.3%
17.	University of California, Berkeley	2,187	6.8%
18.	Michigan State University	2,148	5.1%
19.	University of Houston, University Park	2,113	7.3%
19.	State University of New York, Buffalo	2,113	7.7%
21.	Northeastern University	2,099	5.7%
22.	New York University	2,072	6.6%
23.	Iowa State University	2,044	7.9%
24.	Harvard University	2,014	11.7%
25.	Stanford University	1,976	14.0%
26.	Indiana University, Bloomington	1,972	5.9%
27.	Pennsylvania State University, main campus	1,959	5.4%
28.	Purdue University, main campus	1,950	5.9%
29.	North Texas State University	1,946	8.7%
30.	Arizona State University	1,917	4.5%
31.	University of Iowa	1,888	6.5%
32.	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	1,881	20.2%
33.	Cornell University	1,878	10.3%
34.	University of Miami	1,809	13.6%
35.	Oklahoma State University, main campus	1,789	8.7%
36.	University of Oregon, main campus	1,777	10.0%
37.	University of Toledo	1,756	8.1%
38.	Howard University	1,754	16.7%
39.	California State University, Long Beach	1,751	5.0%
40.	University of Kansas	1,747	6.6%
41.	Brigham Young University	1,732	6.3%
42.	Texas A&M University, main campus	1,717	4.4%
43.	Northern Virginia Community College	1,650	4.7%
44.	University of Washington	1,616	4.9%
45.	Rutgers University	1,608	4.8%
46.	Oregon State University	1,603	10.5%
47.	City University of New York, City College	1,593	12.3%
48.	University of Florida	1,580	4.6%
49.	University of Massachusetts, Amherst	1,559	5.8%
50.	Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge	1,524	4.1%
51.	University of Missouri, Columbia	1,470	6.4%
52.	Syracuse University	1,452	8.8%
53.	New Jersey Institute of Technology	1,415	18.4%
54.	City University of New York, Baruch College	1,387	8.4%
55.	University of Pittsburgh	1,383	4.9%
56.	University of Hawaii, Manoa	1,380	8.0%
57.	Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	1,372	5.5%
58.	Ohio University	1,367	8.4%
59.	State University of New York, Stony Brook	1,358	9.3%
60.	Temple University	1,352	4.4%
61.	Wayne State University	1,332	4.4%
62.	University of Southwestern Louisiana	1,322	8.6%
63.	California State University, Los Angeles	1,303	6.2%
64.	San Francisco State University	1,286	5.0%
65.	University of Oklahoma	1,270	6.1%
66.	Georgia State University	1,136	6.5%
67.	University of Georgia	1,123	4.5%
68.	University of Texas, Arlington	1,109	4.9%
69.	Georgetown University	1,104	9.4%
70.	University of the District of Columbia	1,103	11.4%
71.	Eastern Michigan University	1,090	4.9%
72.	New York Institute of Technology	1,072	8.4%
73.	University of Utah	1,063	4.4%
74.	Case Western Reserve University	1,055	12.8%
75.	North Carolina State University	1,049	4.4%
76.	Western Michigan University	1,039	4.5%
77.	University of California, Davis	1,010	4.8%

Distribution by field of study

Field of study	1986-87 Number of foreign students	1986-87 Proportion of foreign students	1987-88 Number of foreign students	1987-88 Proportion of foreign students
Agriculture	7,200	2.1%	7,930	2.3%
Allied health	3,000	0.9%	2,860	0.8%
Architecture & environmental design	5,950	1.7%	6,280	1.8%
Area & ethnic studies	920	0.3%	1,190	0.3%
Business & management	66,140	18.9%	66,990	18.8%
Communications	4,890	1.4%	5,060	1.4%
Communications technologies	720	0.2%	520	0.1%
Computer & information sciences	27,060	7.7%	26,880	7.5%
Education	12,130	3.5%	11,140	3.1%
Engineering	74,290	21.3%	73,880	20.7%
English language	13,530	3.9%	14,030	3.9%
Foreign languages	3,230	0.9%	3,650	1.0%
Health sciences	11,350	3.2%	11,050	3.1%
Home economics	1,850	0.5%	1,700	0.5%
Industrial arts	820	0.2%	710	0.2%
Law	2,020	0.6%	2,150	0.6%
Letters	5,480	1.6%	6,060	1.7%
Liberal & general studies	11,160	3.2%	11,020	3.1%
Library & archival sciences	770	0.2%	660	0.2%
Life sciences	9,920	2.8%	10,920	3.1%
Mathematics	8,360	2.4%	8,720	2.4%
Military sciences	210	0.1%	50	—
Multi/interdisciplinary studies	2,000	0.6%	1,870	0.5%
Parks & recreation	250	0.1%	270	0.1%
Personal & social development	1,970	0.6%	1,840	0.5%
Philosophy & religion	1,720	0.5%	1,800	0.5%
Physical sciences	16,310	4.7%	16,930	4.8%
Protective services	610	0.2%	500	0.1%
Psychology	3,310	0.9%	3,510	1.0%
Public affairs	2,920	0.8%	3,020	0.8%
Science technologies	1,140	0.3%	1,400	0.4%
Social sciences	17,800	5.0%	19,160	5.4%
Theology	2,770	0.8%	2,720	0.8%
Visual & performing arts	5,050	2.3%	8,870	2.5%
Vocational home economics	260	0.1%	220	0.1%
Undeclared	19,880	5.6%	20,790	5.8%
Total	349,610	100.0%	356,190	100.0%

Where they come from

Rank	Country or territory	Students	Rank	Country or territory	Students
1.	Taiwan	26,660	33.	Italy	2,200
2.	China	25,170	34.	Bangladesh	2,170
3.	India	21,010	35.	South Africa	2,150
4.	Republic of Korea	20,520	36.	Nicaragua	2,100
5.	Malaysia	19,480	37.	Egypt	2,090
6.	Japan	18,050	38.	Trinidad & Tobago	2,050
7.	Canada	15,690	39.	Sri Lanka	2,030
8.	Hong Kong	10,650	40.	Kenya	1,990
9.	Iran	10,420	41.	Panama	1,910
10.	Indonesia	9,010	42.	Cyprus	1,890
11.	Nigeria	8,340	42.	Vietnam	1,890
12.	United Kingdom	8,600	44.	Norway	1,880
13.	Pakistan	6,570	45.	Ethiopia	1,870
14.	Thailand	5,430	46.	Syria	1,740
15.	Mexico	5,170	47.	Bahamas	1,710
16.	Lebanon	5,820	48.	Argentina	1,650
17.	West Germany	5,730	49.	Netherlands	1,630
18.	Saudi Arabia	5,490	50.	Sweden	1,600
19.	Jordan	5,140	51.	Australia	1,490
20.	Singapore	4,870	52.	Haiti	1,460
21.	Philippines	4,420	53.	Cameroon	1,400
22.	France	4,310	54.	United Arab Emirates	1,380
23.	Greece	4,140	55.	Honduras	1,250
24.	Venezuela	3,790	56.	Cuba	1,230
25.	Colombia	3,370	57.	Ireland	1,170
26.	Kuwait	3,160	58.	Ecuador	1,110
27.	Brazil	2,950	59.	Chile	1,110
28.	Israel	2,690	59.	Ghana	1,110
29.	Turkey	2,630	59.	El Salvador	1,110
30.	Spain	2,500	62.	Switzerland	1,040
31.	Peru	2,290	63.	Pacific Islands Trust Territory	1,030
32.	Jamaica	2,260			

Note: Includes only countries with over 1,000 students in U.S. institutions.

Number of foreign students by state

1.	California	49,197	14.	Arizona	6,560	27.	Colorado	4,439	40.	New Hampshire	1,288
2.	New York	34,693	15.	Maryland	6,386	28.	Utah	4,417	41.	West Virginia	1,220
3.	Texas	23,714	16.	Virginia	6,364	29.	Alabama	4,130	42.	Vermont	1,132
4.	Massachusetts	18,946	17.	Missouri	6,223	30.	Tennessee	4,078	43.	North Dakota	1,090
5.	Florida	18,271	18.	Oregon	6,147	31.	Connecticut	4,010	44.	Idaho	986
6.	Illinois	15,619	19.	Georgia	6,131	32.	Hawaii	3,648	45.	Delaware	856
7.	Pennsylvania	13,460	20.	Louisiana	6,114	33.	South Carolina	2,088	46.	South Dakota	704
8.	Ohio	13,142	21.	Washington	5,988	34.	Kentucky	2,024	47.	Montana	643
9.	Michigan	12,171	22.	Iowa	5,855	35.	Arkansas	1,818	48.	Maine	615
10.	District of Columbia	9,298	23.	Wisconsin	5,651	36.	Nebraska	1,801	49.	Nevada	609
11.	New Jersey	8,397	24.	North Carolina	5,407	37.	Rhode Island	1,711	50.	Wyoming	488
12.	Indiana	7,088	25.	Kansas	5,154	38.	Mississippi	1,639	51.	Alaska	276
13.	Oklahoma	6,673	26.	Minnesota	5,069	39.	New Mexico	1,513			

SOURCE: INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

ATHLETICS NOTES

NCAA Files 17 Allegations Against Kentucky Basketball

The National Collegiate Athletic Association has issued a set of "major" charges against the University of Kentucky's men's basketball program, including payments to prospective players, academic fraud, and unethical conduct by coaches.

David P. Roselle, the university's president, said that he was "saddened" by the 17 allegations and that the university would take responsibility if they are proved true.

In July, the N.C.A.A. charged that an assistant coach at Kentucky had sent a package containing $1,000 to a prospective player.

Among the new charges, a university employee is said to have promised that a prospective player would receive a $300 monthly allowance, a car, and financial assistance for his mother, in exchange for agreeing to play at Kentucky. Another player is charged with academic fraud.

Too Few Black Officials and Coaches, Study Finds

Blacks are underrepresented in administrative and coaching positions at institutions that belong to the N.C.A.A., the report of an association subcommittee has concluded. It called the situation "bleak," and said much more needed to be done to develop black sports officials.

The survey, conducted by an N.C.A.A. panel studying college-sports opportunities for members of minority groups, found that blacks hold 6.1 per cent of full-time administrative positions, but an even lower proportion of top posts. Only 4.4 per cent of athletics directors, associate directors, and assistant directors are black, the study found.

South Carolina to Probe Charges of Steroid Abuse

Law-enforcement officials in South Carolina said last week they would investigate charges that coaches at the University of South Carolina encouraged a former player to use anabolic steroids.

The player, Tommy Chaikin, told his story of steroid addiction in last week's issue of *Sports Illustrated*. He said he and many of his teammates had used steroids to become stronger on the field and that the experience had driven him near suicide.

James Anders, the Fifth Circuit Solicitor in Columbia, S.C., said that Mr. Chaikin would be interviewed and that the findings could lead to a grand-jury investigation.

Possible criminal charges relating to distribution of the steroids might be filed, Mr. Anders said. The grand jury might also consider whether the steroid use was condoned by the coaches, and whether the university should consider taking action against them.

Two coaches named in the story, Joe Morrison and Jim Washburn, denied any involvement. South Carolina's interim athletics director, Albert Dixon, said he would not investigate.

Bob Marcum, the former athletics director, was fired in March for problems in the university's drug-testing program. —DOUGLAS LEDERMAN

NCAA Budgets, 1987 and 1988

Revenue

	1987	1988	Change
Division I men's basketball	$64,497,500	$64,383,800	− 1%
Other Division I championships	5,564,100	7,118,200	+ 28%
Communications	2,431,000	3,071,400	+ 26%
Investments	1,300,000	1,551,200	+ 19%
Football television assessments	1,500,000	1,300,000	− 13%
Corporate sponsorships	950,000	1,260,000	+ 33%
Publishing	1,001,500	1,099,500	+ 10%
Membership dues	870,000	831,000	− 4%
Division II championships	637,200	759,200	+ 19%
Division III championships	311,200	396,900	+ 28%
General	362,500	239,800	− 34%
Total revenue	$79,425,000	$82,011,000	+ 3%

Spending

	1987	1988	Change
Division I men's basketball distribution	$28,645,700	$32,140,800	+ 12%
Transportation to championships	4,666,200	4,953,100	+ 6%
Championships: administration	3,990,000	4,232,600	+ 6%
Grants to conferences	3,505,000	3,520,000	+ 1%
Championships: per-diem allowances	2,955,400	3,438,500	+ 16%
Other championships distributions	2,170,700	3,390,860	+ 56%
Communications department	2,825,650	3,165,200	+ 12%
Grant to Division II and III reserves	3,100,000	3,000,000	− 3%
General	1,394,100	2,706,400	+ 94%
Publishing department	1,867,300	2,383,200	+ 28%
Drug testing and education	1,965,000	1,950,000	− 1%
Legal services	1,500,000	1,750,000	+ 17%
Enforcement department	1,964,500	1,748,400	− 11%
Administration department	1,503,900	1,743,300	+ 16%
Committees	1,272,000	1,180,000	− 7%
Championships department	1,043,700	1,175,000	+ 13%
National Forum	950,000	1,131,000	+ 19%
Grant to National Collegiate Foundation	6,800,000	1,000,000	− 85%
Royalties to members	674,000	900,000	+ 34%
Insurance: general and liability	692,500	900,000	+ 30%
Legislative services department	737,000	840,500	+ 14%
Rent	732,000	768,200	+ 5%
Catastrophic insurance	947,000	765,000	− 19%
Clinics and competition	517,400	761,000	+ 47%
Business department	639,200	751,000	+ 17%
Compliance services	—	720,100	n/c
Postgraduate scholarships	600,000	550,000	− 8%
Contingency	686,250	352,040	− 49%
Development	79,800	96,800	+ 21%
Funded operating reserve	1,000,000	—	n/c
Total expenditures	$79,425,000	$82,011,000	+ 3%

n/c—not comparable SOURCE: NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

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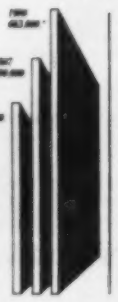

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Athletics Calendar

Meetings

November 29-30: Sports law. Seminar sponsored by the National Association of Collegiate Directors of Athletics, Providence Marriott, Providence, R.I. Contact: Tim Gleason, NACDA Foundation, P.O. Box 16428, Cleveland 44116; (21) 892-4000.

December 5-8: Business. *Athletic Business* conference, Hyatt Regency Hotel, New Orleans. Contact: Melanie Bingham, *Athletic Business* Magazine, 1842 Hoffman Street, Suite 201, Madison, Wis. 53704; (608) 249-0186.

January 8-12: Governance. Annual convention, National Collegiate Athletic Association, San Francisco. Contact: N.C.A.A., P.O. Box 1906, Mission, Kan. 66201; (913) 384-3220.

February 12-14: Sports law. 8th Annual Sports Law Conference, Holiday Inn Four Seasons, Greensboro, N.C. Contact: Sports and the Courts, Inc., P. O. Box 2836, Winston-Salem, N.C. 27102.

March 30–April 1: Governance. Annual legislative meeting, National Junior College Athletic Association, Charlotte, N.C. Contact: N.J.C.A.A., P.O. Box 7305, Colorado Springs, Colo. 80933-7305; (719) 590-9788.

June 4-7: Governance. Annual convention, National Association of Collegiate Directors of Athletics, Anaheim Hilton, Anaheim, Cal. Contact: Dennis Collins, P.O. Box 16428, Cleveland 44116; (216) 892-4000.

Championships

November 4-5: Field hockey. National Junior College Athletic Association, Dean Junior College.

November 4-6: Field hockey. Canadian Interuniversity Athletic Union, McGill U.

November 10-12: Men's soccer. Canadian Interuniversity Athletic Union, U. of British Columbia.

November 12: Men's and women's cross country. National Junior College Athletic Association, College of Southern Idaho.